DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 081 253 FL 004 186

AUTHOR Key, Mary Ritchie
TITLE Black English: A Selected Bibliography.
PUB DATE [72]
NOTE 24p.

EDRS PRICE MF-$0.65 HC-$3.29
DESCRIPTORS American English; *Bibliographies; Curriculum; Dialect Studies; *Educaticnal Problems; Folk Culture; Glossaries; Gullah; Language Development; *Language Instruction; *Language Research; Language Role; Language Usage; *Negro Dialects; Nonverbal Communication; Verbal Communication; Vocabulary; Word Lists

ABSTRACT

This bibliography lists approximately 200 books and articles on the subject of Black English for practical use by students interested in linguistic analysis and by educators. The listing is divided into seven sections: Linguistic Analysis--Linguistics and Culture; Lexicons, Word Lists, Glossaries; Vocabularies; Verbal Art; Nonverbal Communication; Gullah and the History of Black English; Education; and Curriculum. In her introductory remarks, the author describes her rationale for selection of materials; works presenting a negative attitude toward Black English have not been included. (VM)

ED 081253

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

# BLACK ENGLISH: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mary Ritchie Key

University of California, Irvine

In preparing any bibliography one must make decisions from the outset. Is it to be comprehensive or selective? Is it for research or for applied purposes? If the bibliography is to be selective, as this one is, what are the rationale for choices?

This bibliography has been prepared with a bias. As a linguist, who "hears" and accepts a language or dialect for what it is, I cannot agree with the negative judgments made about Black English which appear in professional journals. After spending some time as a consultant to the schools in a Black English project and doing further study, I was impressed with the varieties and versatility of the language of Black people. In an article which some students and I wrote recently, we concluded that Black English "is a language of power and vitality. Besides exemplifying the well-known abilities of rhyming and rhythm, it is a language rich in vocabulary, much of which is not known to the mainstream community; creative in metaphor; innovative in compounding and replete with subtleties or irony and humor, which undoubtedly result from the exigencies for survival." (Key, Fiege-Kollmann, and Smith in Section I.)[1]

With this in mind, this bibliography has been prepared with a positive approach to the language of the youngsters who too often have been in the category of "drop outs." The reader will note that a significant proportion of the entries are recently published. Increasingly, educators and scholars are becoming aware of the dialect

FL 004 186

FILMED FROM BEST AVAILABLE COPY

of Black English as the knowledge of it is being unfolded to the mainstream community in this recent sociological-psychological-black-is-beautiful atmosphere.

Understanding and appreciating the richness of Black English could enhance lines of communication between the Black and White communities, particularly in education. This approach is not a panacea and should not be used in blind faith. But it could be a bridge to carry the Black child over to the language of the mainstream of society, which, in turn, he and she must learn and understand to function along with the major population. It should be emphasized here that the language represented in the bibliography is not the language of all Black people. The language of those persons who have been reared in educated families or who have already learned mainstream English is not the language of the Black English with which this bibliography is concerned.

Also, it should be emphasized that Black English, as all languages and dialects, has many varieties. As early as 1836, social varieties in the speech of the slaves were noted by Nathaniel Beverly Tucker who asserted that there were two types of slave speech in the South, that of the field servants and that of the house servants. Furthermore, he noted that the people were versatile in code-switching. As an example, he has one of his characters in The Partisan Leader change from his standard English to the dialect of the field hands when he wanted to "mislead stupid Yankee invaders." (From McDowell in Section V.)

The bibliography is intended for use of students who are interested in linguistic analysis and persons in education. It is meant to be of practical use. Therefore, I have not included some worthwhile titles

because of the difficulty or impossibility of obtaining these items. I have included some items that pre-date the recent linguistic understanding of Black English because they seem to be of historical interest. The first sections are of interest for linguistic research; the last sections are of interest to educators, though these divisions should not be held too rigidly. Some of the entries are collections of articles and usually the individual articles are not listed again.

Section I contains entries that treat linguistic and cultural structures, mostly the former since the bibliography focuses on language.

Section II covers vocabulary items. One will note that many of the words listed in the glossaries and lexicons are familiar, but the glosses reflect a wide variety of meanings. Some of these have found their way into mainstream English, such as dig, cool, blood brother, bread (for money). Some of the words cited can be traced back to earlier dialects of English, for example, Seidelman (in Section V). Some of the words listed have emerged from a secret language to a public language. One can be assured that there remains undercover an always changing secret language that has not yet found its way into print. In a discussion of Black English, one must deal with the sensitive area of taboo vocabulary. One cannot get very far into the literature without encountering terms which have been forbidden to "nice" people in the mainstream community, particularly women or others in the presence of women. Observations of the use of such terms immediately show vastly different usage from the mainstream community. They occur in styles of speech where they do not occur in the counterpart styles of speech in the mainstream. To understand this, one must go

back a few hundred years when these terms were first introduced to the slave people. They were foreign terms to the Black community, and no matter what the impact they had or have among white English speakers, they could not possibly have had the same impact on these people who had recently come from speaking Twi, Yoruba, Gola, Hausa, Wolof, or whatever language they had spoken in West Africa. It must also be noted that all of the taboo words in question, as far as I have been able to discover, are of Old English origin -- none of them are of African origin.

Section III contains discussions of a large range of verbal art. Much of the structured verbal expression of highly articulate Black speakers could be classified under oral literature. Before the time of phonographs and tape recorders, this genre was lost forever, except what few things were written down by persistent collectors such as Joel Chandler Harris, and then, we must acknowledge that some changes in the language could have taken place between the verbal outpouring and the slow recording of pen and paper. Several genres are represented in this section. For sermons, see Franklin, C.J. Johnson, James Weldon Johnson, King, Mitchell, Rice, and Rosenberg. For story-telling and folklore, see Anon, Shine and the Titanic, Abrahams, Botkin, Dorson, Dundes, and Harris. For oratory, see Boulware, King, Smith and others under sermons. For intricate speech styles, see Lambert, Moody and the following in Verbal Art. For Verbal Art, see Abrahams, Botkin, Dollard, Elton, Hannerz, Kochman, Labov, et al, McCormick, McDaniel, and Stearns. For children's rhymes and games, see Castro, Jones and Hawes, and in Section VII, Hawes and Eberlein.

Throughout the articles in this section is seen a sophisticated use of alliteration, rhythm, assonance, and rhyming. In the sermons and oratory are noted extraordinary use of metaphors. Also to be noted is a very large range of terminology used to identify speech styles: rapping (from rhapsodizing), shucking, jiving, capping, signifying, checking, sounding, louding, jaw-jacking, woofing, shit-tow-ing, mau-mau-ing, running it down, copping a plea, tomming, skittin' n' skattin', fast-talking, loud-mouthing, sweet-mouthing, fat-mouthing, bad-mouthing, playing the dozens, macking, high siding, splib lippin', lugg dropping, show-boating, testifying, talking in tongues, blowing on, rapping and facking.

Section III is not comprehensive by any means. It is meant to be representative of the verbally ambidextrous speech styles of Black English. Some of the speech styles are exemplified in musical form, for example skittin' 'n skattin' can be heard in the scat-singing of Lambert; fast-talking can be heard in the fast-talk with a melodic line of Moody; and signifying can be heard in McDaniel. Appreciation of the varieties of Black English listed in Section III is enhanced by looking at the speech from a linguistic point of view. The use of vowel sounds shows an extraordinary ability with language in the following illustrations. John M. Jasper, a slave who became a famous preacher in post-Civil War times was known for his sermon "De Sun Do Move."[2] In his famous phrasing, he lists the great peoples of the earth:

/a/ /a/ /u/ /a/
The Hottentots, the Huguenots,

/æ/ /ɪ/ /ɛ/ /ɪ/ /ɛ/
The Abyssinians, and the Virginians.

On the stressed syllables, the first line contains back vowels; the second line contains front vowels, according to the vowel chart of English phonemes.

| front | back | |
|---|---|---|
| i | u | high |
| ɪ | ʊ | |
| e | o | |
| ɛ | | low |
| æ | | |
| | a | |

The next illustration is even more sophisticated in the use of vowel quality. The syllables represent the vowel chart, starting from high vowels and moving down the chart, again on the stressed syllables.

Whitey has /i/ beat, /ɪ/ kicked, /e/ raped, /a/ and robbed,
/u/ used, /u/ abused, and made a /ʊ/ tool and a /ʊ/ fool
/o/ of niggas for four hundred years.

Much of the verbal expression displays a cunning play on words. Shirley Chisholm upheld the tradition of colorful language while on the hustings. She said of her competitors who were still in the talking stages, "While they're rapping and snapping, I'm mapping!"[3]

The well-known abilities of rhyming showed up in the speech of children recently in a free association test.[4] The black children in the experiment more often gave rhyming responses than the white child, even making up nonsense syllables: mack, mard, nigh, teasant, mo, mour,

birsty, mently and bently. Other words that rhymed were elicited: sheep for heap, hour for sour, bad, fad, and mad for add.

Section IV contains too few entries for a very large subject, Nonverbal Communication. Unfortunately, this area is not widely documented yet. Kenneth Johnson, well-know Black linguist, treats this subject in lectures, and we can hope that in the future more of this material will be available to a wider reading audience. Henry, and Horton bring to attention the different use of time among Black people, known as Colored People's Time or CPT. The first use of this term that I have found in the literature is, Anon, "Words, words, words," in 1940. Understanding the relationships of time concepts is crucial to the understanding of linguistic structures as found in the tense-aspect system of the verb in Black English. See Fickett in Section I.

Section V includes material that has to do with the backgrounds of Black English. Scholars will recognize the insightful and perceptive work of Lorenzo Dow Turner, renowned Negro scholar, who, along with Herskovits and Puckett, understood this language and its history long before linguists and language scholars became aware of it. It seems obvious, from studying even the limited material listed in Section V, that the history of Black English is a combination of various dialects of Early Modern English and inheritances from the native languages of West Africa. Historians and linguists interested in language change and historical developments may note that some of the features retained today are found in both of the contributors to Black English: dialects of Early Modern English (including Scots), and West African languages. It is this aspect of <u>reinforcement</u> which needs to be explored more.[5]

Sections VI and VII are concerned with the role of language in education. From these articles and books, one will note differences of opinion on whether to use Black English in the classroom, at what age to introduce Standard English, whether to use materials written in Black English, the interference of dialect in learning to read, and on and on. The truth is that none of these questions has been explored long enough to come to any rational conclusion. These ideas need further testing and acceptance when and where they work. Undoubtedly, the confusion surrounding Black English is advanced by the ambivalence which both the White and the Black community have toward Black English. The mainstream community has rejected Black English on the one hand because it approximates nonstandard or unacceptable English in some ways; for example, double negatives and use of verb forms. On the other hand the mainstream has eagerly incorporated colorful expressions and interesting vocabulary when it is expedient to do so, even as the mainstream community has adopted jazz and dance movements, and bright-colored clothes from Black innovators. The Black community is, perhaps, even more ambivalent and oscillating concerning Black English. The most charismatic of the Black leaders are the most articulate in the special styles of oral Black expression and narrative, whether that person be the old story-teller of long ago, or the Black preacher who leads his or her audience to unbearable participation, or the street man who tops them all in Playing the Dozens, an agonistic verbal duel to prove one's prowess. The use of Black English in any of these forms is adored and revered. But on the other side of town, Black English has not been accepted, or has been ridiculed, and the people know it. Therefore,

Black people have come to abhor that which they adore, have had to reject that which they are comfortable in, put aside what they learned was "wrong" and "incorrect," and learn to talk "proper" English.

Special mention should be made of the list of curricula, "Materials to Teach Oral Standard English," compiled by the Center for Applied Linguistics. This is a mimeo list of items from schools all over the nation, where new ideas are being tried in curriculum to meet the needs of speakers of Black English.

By perusing the bibliography one cannot help but be impressed with the wide variety and versatility of Black English, heretofore mostly unknown to the White community which has functioned for the most part without any awareness of the many styles and narratives. What of the future of Black English? It would be presumptious to try to prophesize, but whatever, it will be linguistically fascinating to follow its course as it moves along with attitudes changing, opinions softening and hardening, and the young, spirited generation seeing themselves in a new mirror as they express themselves. I hope that the bibliography will be useful to all.

Footnotes

[1] I want to express my appreciation to Ora Williams and Ernie Smith for their several contributions to this bibliography and for making suggestions on an earlier draft.

[2] Joseph C. Robert, The Story of Tobacco in America. Alfred Knopf, 1949, p. 91.

[3] Los Angeles Times, Friday, December 10, 1971.

[4] Doris R. Entwisle, "Semantic systems of children: some assessments of social class and ethnic differences," in Frederick Williams, ed., Language and Poverty, pp. 127-135.

[5] I have noted some of these features in an article, "The History of Black English," MS.

## Bibliography

### I. Linguistic Analysis -- Linguistics and Culture

For texts see Loman, and Section III Verbal Art


Aarons, Alfred C., ed., "Black Language and Culture Issue," The Florida Foreign Language Reporter, 9.1-2 (Spring-Fall 1971)

Aarons, Alfred C., Barbara Y. Gordon, William A. Stewart, eds., Linguistic-Cultural Differences and American Education, Special Anthology Issue, Florida Foreign Language Reporter, 7.1, (Spring-Summer 1969), 175 pp.

Alatis, James E., ed., "Linguistics and the Teaching of Standard English to Speakers of Other Languages or Dialects," Report of the Twentieth Annual Round Table Meeting on Linguistics and Language Studies, No. 22 (1969), Georgetown University Press, Washington, D.C., 1970.

Allen, Harold B., and Gary N. Underwood, eds., Readings in American Dialectology, New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1971.

Aurbach, Joseph, A Phonemic and Phonetic Description of the Speech of Selected Negro Informants of South-Central Los Angeles. March 1971, Speech Communications Research Laboratory, Inc., Santa Barbara.

Bailey, Berly Loftman, "Toward a New Perspective in Negro English Dialectology," American Speech, 4ø.3 (Oct., 1965) pp. 171-177. Reprinted in Harold B. Allen, and Gary N. Underwood, eds. (Section I)

Baratz, Joan C., and Roger W. Shuy, eds., Teaching Black Children to Read, Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1969, 219 pp. Review by Barbara Y. Gordon, pp. 149-150, 175 in Aarons, Alfred C., et al. Review by Joe L. Dillard, College English, 31.7 (April 1970), pp. 733-736.

Bruce, Beverlee, "The Social and Psychological Implications of Language Changing," American Behavioral Scientist, 12.4 (March-April 1969), pp. 34-37.

Burling, Robbins, Man's Many Voices: Language in Its Cultural Context, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970, Chapter 9, "Black English," pp. 117-133.

Dickens, Milton, and Granville M. Sawyer, "An experimental comparison of vocal quality among mixed groups of whites and Negroes," Southern Speech Journal, 17 (1952), pp. 178-185.

Dillard, Joe L. Black English, New York: Random House, 1972.

Dillard, Joe L., "Negro Children's Dialect in the Inner City," The Florida Foreign Language Reporter, 5.3 (Fall 1967), pp. 7-10.

_____, "Non-Standard Negro Dialects--Convergence or Divergence?" The Florida Foreign Language Reporter, 6.2 (1968), pp. 9-12.

Engel, Walburga von Raffler, "Language in context: situationally conditioned style change in Black speakers," Proceedings of the Eleventh International Congress of Linguists, Bologna, Italy, 1972.

_____, "Some phono-stylistic features of Black English," Phonetica (February 1972)

_____, and Carol Kimball Sigelman, "Rhythm, narration and description in the speech of Black and White school children, The Language Sciences (December 1971) p. 14.

Fasold, Ralph W., "Tense and The Form be in Black English," Language, 45.4 (December 1969), pp. 763-776.

_____, and Roger W. Shuy, eds., Teaching Standard English in the Inner City, Center for Applied Linguistics, 1970, 141 pp.

Fickett, Joan G., "Tense and aspect in Black English," Journal of English Linguistics 6 (March 1972) pp. 17-19.

Houston, Susan H., "Competence and Performance in Child Black English," Language Sciences, 12 (Oct. 1970), pp. 9-14.

_____, "A Sociolinguistic Consideration of the Black English of Children in Northern Florida," Language, 45.3 (Sept. 1969), pp. 599-607.

Ives, Sumner, "The Phonology of the Uncle Remus Stories," Publications of the American Dialect Society, 22, American Dialect Society, 1954, 59 pp.

Johnson, Kenneth R., "Language Problems of Culturally Disadvantaged Negro Students," California English Journal, 2 (Spring 1966), pp. 28-33.

Kernan, Claudia Mitchell, Language Behavior in a Black Urban Community, University of California Berkeley, Monographs of the Language-Behavior Research Laboratory, No. 2, 1971, 164 pp.

Key, Mary Ritchie, Laila Fiege-Kollmann, and Ernie Smith, "Some Linguistic and Stylistic Features of Child Black English," Conference on Child Language, November 22-24, 1971, Chicago, in press.

Labov, William, "Contraction, Deletion and Inherent Variability of the English Copula," Language, 45.4 (Dec., 1969) pp. 715-762.

_____, "The Logic of Nonstandard English," in James E. Alatis, ed., (see Section I), in Frederick Williams, ed., (see Section I), in The Florida Foreign Language Reporter, 7.1 (Spring-Summer 1969), 60 pp.

_____, The Social Stratification of English in New York City, Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1966, 655 pp.

Labov, William, Paul Cohen, Clarence Robins, and John Lewis, A Study of the Non-standard English of Negro and Puerto Rican Speakers in New York City, Vol. I: Phonological and Grammatical Analysis, Vol. II, The Use of Language in the Speech Community, Final Report, Cooperative Research Project, No. 3288, USOE, Columbia University, 1968.

Legum, Stanley E., Carol Pfaff, Gene Tinnie, and Michael Nicholas, "The Speech of Young Black Children in Los Angeles," Southwest Regional Laboratory, Technical Report 33, September, 1971, 172 pp.

Loban, Walter, Problems in Oral English: Kindergarten through Grade Nine, NCTE No. 5, Champaign, Illinois, 1966, 72pp.

Loflin, Marvin D., "A Note on the Deep Structure of Non-standard English in Washington, D.C.," Glossa, 1.1 (1967), pp. 26-32.

_____, "Negro nonstandard and standard English: same or different deep structure?" Orbis 18.1 (1969) pp. 74-91.

_____, "On the Passive in Nonstandard Negro English," Journal of English as a Second Language, 4.1 (Spring 1969), pp. 19-23.

_____, "On the Structure of the Verb in a Dialect of American Negro English," Linguistics 59, (July 1970), pp. 14-28. Reprinted in Harold B. Allen and Gary N. Underwood, eds. (Section 1), pp. 428-443.

Loman, Bengt, Conversations in a Negro American Dialect, transcribed and edited from tapes, Center for Applied Linguistics, 1967, 164 pp.

McDavid, Raven I., Jr., and Virginia Glenn McDavid, "The Relationship of the Speech of American Negroes to the Speech of Whites," American Speech, 26 (1951), pp. 3-17. Bobbs-Merrill Reprint Series in Languages and Linguistics, No. 62.

Martin, S. Randolph, "Four Undescribed Verb Forms in American Negro English," American Speech 35, (1960), pp. 238-239.

Mencken, H.L., The American Language, [(1919)], The American Language: Supplement One [(1945)] , The American Language: Supplement Two [(1948)], Revised 1960-61, Alfred A. Knopf, New York. [(See Index, "Negro" and "Gullah")]

Payne, Leonida W., Jr., "A Word List from East Alabama," Dialect Notes 3, (1908-1909), pp. 279-328, 343-391.

Pederson, Lee A., "Middleclass Negro Speech in Minneapolis," Orbis, 16.2 (1967).

Pfaff, Carol, "Historical and Structural Aspects of Sociolinguistic Variation: The Copula in Black English," Southwest Regional Laboratory, Technical Report 37, August 1971, 41 pp.

Putnam, George N., and Edna M. O'Hern, "The Status Significance of an Isolated Urban Dialect," Language, 31.4 (Part 2), (Oct.-Dec., 1955).

Shuy, Roger W., Walter A. Wolfram, and William K. Riley, Field Techniques in an Urban Language Study, Washington, D.C. Center for Applied Linguistics, 1968, 128 pp.

Sledd, James, "Bi-dialectalism: The Linguistics of White Supremacy," English Journal, 58.9 (Dec. 1969), pp. 1307-1315, 1329.

Smith, Riley B., "Interrelatedness of Certain Deviant Grammatical Structures in Negro Nonstandard dialects," Journal of English Linguistics 3 (March 1969), pp. 82-88.

Stanley, Oma, "Negro Speech of East Texas," American Speech 16.1 (February 1941), pp. 3-16.

Stewart, William A., "Continuity and Change in American Negro Dialects," "Sociolinguistic Factors in the History of American Negro Dialects," The Florida Foreign Language Reporter 5.2 (Spring 1967) pp. 1-7; 6.1 (Spring 1968). Reprinted in Harold B. Allen and Gary N. Underwood, eds. (see Section I), and Frederick Williams, ed. (see Section I).

_____, Non-standard Speech and the Teaching of English, Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1964, 32 pp.

Williams, Frederick, ed., Language and Poverty: Perspectives on a Theme, Chicago: Markham Publishing Company, 1970. Review by J. L. Dillard, Language 48.2 (June 1972) pp. 479-487.

Williamson, Juanita Virginia, A Phonological and Morphological Study of the Speech of the Negro of Memphis, Tennessee, Publication of the American Dialect Society 50 (November 1968), 54 pp.

Williamson, Juanita V., and Virginia M. Burke, eds., "A note on it is/there is," A Various Language: Perspectives on American Dialects, NY: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971, pp. 434-436.

Wise, Claude Merton, "Negro Dialect," Quarterly Journal of Speech 19 (1933) pp. 522-28.

_____, "Substandard Southern Negro Speech," Chapter 15, in Applied Phonetics, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1957, pp. 293-302.

Wolfram, Walter A., "The Nature of Nonstandard Dialect Divergence," Elementary English Journal, (May 1970), pp. 739-748.

_____, A Sociolinguistic Description of Detroit Negro Speech, Washington, D.C. Center for Applied Linguistics, 1969, 237 pp. Review by R.K.S. Macaulay, Language 46.3 (Sept. 1970) pp. 764-773.

_____, "Underlying Representations in Black English Phonology," Language Sciences, 10 (April 1970), pp. 7-12, Indiana University: Research Center for the Language Sciences.

Wolfram, Walter A., and Nona H. Clarke, eds., Black-White Speech Relationships Urban Language Series 7, Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics, 171 161 pp.

## II. Lexicons, Word Lists, Glossaries, Vocabularies

See also Publications of the American Dialect Society, Dialect Notes, and American Speech

Anon, "Americana: Beyond the Ears of the Greys," Time, (August 2, 1963), p. 14.

Abrahams, Roger D., Deep Down in the Jungle, Hatboro, Penn., 1964, 287 pp. 2nd edition, (glossary pp. 263-268), Aldine Press, 1970.

Brewer, John M., "Hidden Language: Ghetto Children Know What They're Talking About," New York Times Magazine, (Dec. 25, 2966). pp. 32-35.

deCoy, Robert H., The Nigger Bible, Holloway House Publishing Co., 1967, "The First Dictionary of Nigrite Words," pp. 28-38.

Gold, Robert. S., A Jazz Lexicon, New York: Alfred Knopf, 1964, 363 pp.

Harris, Joel Chandler, The Complete Tales of Uncle Remus, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1955. ("Glossary" pp. 869-875.

Landy, Eugene E., The Underground Dictionary, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1971, 206 pp.

Major, Clarence, Dictionary of Afro-American Slang. New York: International Publishers, 1970, 127 pp.

Seidleman, Morton, "Survivals in Negro Vocabulary," American Speech, 12.3 (Octorber 1937), pp. 231-232.

Slim, Iceberg, Pimp, The Story of My Life, Los Angeles, Holloway House, 1967, (Glossary, pp. 313-317).

Stoddard, Albert H., "Animal Tales Told in the Gullah Dialect," ed. by Duncan Emrich, Folklore of the United States, Library of Congress, Folklore Collections, Music Division, AAFS L 44 (Word lists in back of explanatory material).

## III. Verbal Act

See also folklore studies, sermons

Anon, Shine and the Titanic: The Signifying Monkey: Stackolee: and Other Stories from Down Home, Los Angeles: The Moore Publishing Co., n.d., pp. 22.

Abrahams, Roger D., "The Advantages of Black English," The Florida Foreign Language Reporter (Spring-Fall 1970).

_____, Deep Down in the Jungle, Hatboro, Penn., 1964, 287 pp. 2nd. ed., Aldine Press, 1970.

_____, "Patterns of Performance in the British West Indies," Trans-Action 5.8 (July-August 1968) pp. 62-71. Revised, Chapter Eight, Cultural Patterning, pp. 163-178.

_____, "Playing the Dozens," Journal of American Folklore 75, (July-Sept., 1962), pp. 209-220.

_____, "Rapping and Capping: Black Speech as Art," in John Szwed, ed., Black Americans, New York, 1970.

_____, and Richard Bauman, "Sense and Nonsense in St. Vincent: Speech Behavior and Decorum in a Carribbean Community," American Anthropologist 73.3 (June 1971) pp. 762-772.

Botkin, B.A., ed. "Negro Work Songs and Calls," Library of Congress, Music Division, AAFS L 8, (record).

Boulware, Marcus H., The Oratory of Negro leaders 1900-1968, Wesport, Connecticut: Negro University Press, 1969. (Has the text of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., "I Have a Dream Today.")

Brown, R., Die Nigger Die, New York: Dial Press, 1966. "Street Talk," pp. 25-30.

Castro, Janet, "Untapped Verbal Fluency of Black School Children," in Eleanor Burke Leacock, ed., The Culture of Poverty, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1971. pp. 81-108.

Dollard, John, "The Dozens: the Dialectic of Insult," American Image: A Psychoanalytic Journal 1 (1939) pp. 3-25.

Dorson, Richard M., American Negro Folk Tales, New York: A Fawcett Premier Book, (1956) 1970.

_____, Negro Folktales in Michigan, Harvard University Press, 1956. Chapter 2, "The Art of Negro Storytelling," pp. 19-30.

_____, Negro Tales from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and Calvin, Michigan, Indiana University Press, 1958, New York: Kraus Reprint Corp. 1968.

Dundes, Alan, ed., Mother Wit: From the Laughing Barrel: Readings in the Interpretation of Afro-American Folklore, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall 1972.

Elton, William, "Playing the Dozens," American Speech, 25 (1950), pp. 148-149, 230-233.

Franklin, Rev. C.L., "What Think Ye of Jesus," "Job," "Inner Conflict," "Jacob's Ladder," "The Prodigal Son" etc., Chess Sermon Series, Recorded at New Bethel Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan

Hannerz, Ulf, Soulside: Inquiries into Ghetto Culture and Community, New York, Columbia University Press, 1969, 236 pp. "Walking my walk and talking my talk."

Harris, Joel Chandler, The Complete Tales of Uncle Remus, Boston: Hougton Mifflin Company, 1955.

Johnson, C.J. (records of preaching)

Johnson, James Weldon, God's Trombones: Seven Negro Sermons in Verse, A Viking Compass Book.

Johnson, James Weldon, Fred Waring and the Pennsylvanians, "God's Trombones," Decca Record, DL 74345.

Bessie Jones, Bess Lomax and Hawes, Step in Down: Games, Plays, Songs, and Stories from the Afro-American Heritage, Harper and Row, 1972.

Keil, Charles, Urban Blues, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1966, 231 pp.

King, Dr. Martin Luther, Jr., "I have a Dream Today"

Kochman, Thomas, ed., Rappin' and Stylin' Out: Communication in Urban Black America, in press.

_____, " 'Rapping' in the Black Ghetto," Trans-action, 6.4 (February 1969), pp. 26-34. Reprinted in Lee Rainwater, ed. Black Experience Soul, Aldine Publishing Co., 1970, pp. 51-76.

_____, "Toward an Ethnography of Black American Speech Behavior," Cultural Patterning, Seven, pp. 145-162, Revised from Trans-action, 6.4, (February 1969), pp. 26-34, Afro-American Anthropology.

Labov, William, Paul Cohen, Clarence Robins, and John Lewis, A Study of the Non-standard English of Negro and Puerto Rican Speakers in New York City, Cooperative Research Project, No. 3288, Vol. II, The Use of Language in the Speech Community, Columbia University, 1968, 357 pp.

Lambert, Hendricks, and Bavan at Basin St. East with Pony Poindexter and The Gildo Mahomes Trio, Recorded in performance, RCA Victor, LSP 2635, 1963, Scat-singing, on Side 1, Cut 5, Side 2, Cut 5.

McCormick, Maok, collector, "The Dirty Dozens," The Unexpurgated Folksongs of Men, Raglan Records, recorded in Texas, 1959.

McDaniel, E., "Signifying Blues: Bo Diddley," Checker 965, Chess Producing Corp., Chicago, Ill.

Mitchell, Henry H., Black preaching, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1970.

Moody, James, Workshop, Vol. I, Prestige Historical Series, Original 1954-1955 recordings, Prestige Records, 7663, Fast-talk, Side 1, Cut 2, Side 2, Cut 7.

Rice, Rev. D.C., "Vacation in Heaven," Vocalion Records, 1502.

Rosenberg, Bruce A., The Art of the American Folk Preacher, New York: Oxford University Press, 1970, 265 pp.

Smith, Arthur L., Rhetoric of Black Revolution, Boston: Allyn and Bacon, 1969.

Stearns, Marshall W., "Negro Blues and Hollers," Library of Congress, Music Division, AFS L 59, (record).

IV. Nonverbal Communication

Anon, "Words, words, words," American Speech, 15.2 (April 1940) p. 131 (on CPT)

Henry, Jules, "White People's Time, Colored People's Time," Trans-Action 2.3 (March-April 1965), pp. 31-34.

Horton, John, "Time and Cool People," Trans-Action (April 1967) pp. 5-12. Reprinted in Lee Rainwater, ed., Black Experience: Soul, Aldine Publishing Co., 1970, pp. 31-50.

Johnson, Kenneth R., "Black kinesics: some nonverbal communication patterns in the Black culture," The Florida Foreign Language Reporter, 9.1-2 (Spring-Fall 1971), pp. 17-20,57.

Kochman, Thomas, "The Kinetic Element in Black Idiom," Paper read at the American Anthropological Association meeting, Seattle, Washington, 1968.

Labov, William, Paul Cohen, Clarence Robins, and John Lewis (see Section I).

V. Gullah and the History of Black English

Alvarez Nazario, Manuel, El Elemento Afronegroide en el Espanol de Puerto Rico: Contribucion al Estudio del Negro en America, Universidad de Puerto Rico, San Juan de Puerto Rico, 1961, pp. 453.

Bailey, Beryl Loftman, Jamaican creole Syntax: A Transformational Approach. Cambridge University Press, 1966, 164 pp.

_____, "Toward a New Perspective in Negro English Dialectology," American Speech, 40.3 (October 1965) pp. 171-177. Reprinted in Harold B. Allen and Gary N. Underwood, eds., (see Section I).

Bascom, William R., "Acculturation Among the Gullah Negroes," American Anthropologist, 43.1 (January-March 1941) pp. 43-50. Reprinted in Bobs-Merrill Reprint Series, Black Studies, BC-17.

Bennett, John, "Gullah: A Negro Patois," South Atlantic Quarterly, 7 (1908), pp. 332-47; 8 (1909), pp. 39-52.

Blok, H.P., "Annotations to Mr. Turner's 'Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect' (1949)," Lingua, 8 (1959), pp. 306-321.

Carawan, Guy, Been in the Storm so Long, Folkways Records, FS 3842. Recorded by Guy Carawan, Johns Island, South Carolina

Dillard, Joe L., "The Creolist and the Study of Negro Nonstandard Dialects in the Continental United States," in Dell Hymes, ed. Pidginization and Creolization of Languages, Cambridge, 1971, pp. 393-408.

_____, "The Writings of Herskovits and the Study of the Language of the Negro in the New World," Caribbean Studies, 4.2, (1964), pp. 35-41.

Grade, P., "Das NegerEnglisch and der Westköste von Afrika," (c. 1884), Anglia.

Hair, P.E.H., "Sierra Leone Items in the Gullah Dialect of American English," Sierra Leone Language Review, 4 (1965), pp. 79-84.

Harris, Joe Chandler, The Complete Tales of Uncle Remus, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1955 (Sea Islands...." p. xxiv.)

Harrison, James A., "Negro-English," Modern Language Notes, 7.2 (February 1892), p. 123.

_____, "Negro English," Anglia: Zeitschrift fur Englische Philologie, 7 (1884), pp. 232-279.

_____, "Negro English," Transactions American Philological Association (partial reprint from Anglia) 16 (1885), pp. xxxi-xxxii.

Herskovits, M. J., The Myth of the Negro Past, Boston: Beacon Press, 1958 (1941). Chapter VIII "The Contemporary Scene: Language and the Arts," pp. 261-291.

Herskovits, M. J., "What has Africa given America?" The New Republic, 84 (Sept. 4, 1935), pp. 92-94.

Hymes, Dell, ed. Pidginization and Creolization of Languages, Cambridge University Press, 1971.

Key, Mary Ritchie, "The History of Black English," MS.

Krapp, George Philip, The English Language in America, New York: Century Company, 1925, Vol. I, pp. 246-265, Review by K.A.G. American Speech, I (1925) pp. 540-546.

_____, "The English of the Negro," American Mercury 2.6 (June 1924), pp. 190-195.

McDavid, Raven I., and Virginia Glenn McDavid, "The relationship of the speech of American Negroes to the Speech of Whites," American Speech, 26 (1951), pp. 3-17. Bobbs-Merrill Reprint Series in Languages and Linguistics, No. 62. Reprinted in Walt Wolfram, and Nona H. Clarke, eds., Black-White speech relationships, Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1971, 161 pp.

McDowell, Tremaine, "Notes on Negro dialect in the American Novel to 1821," American Speech, 5 (April 1930), pp. 291-296.

Mathews, Mitford McLeod, Some Sources of Southernisms, University of Alabama Press, 1948, Chap. 3, "Africanisms in the plantation vocabulary," pp. 86-129, Review by Lorenzo D. Turner, Language, 26 (1950), pp. 167-170.

Mencken, H.L., The American Language (1919), The American Language: Supplement One (1945), The American Language: Supplement Two (1948), New York: Alfred A. Knopf (see index "Negro" and "Gullah").

Nichols, Patricia G., "Gullah and Black English of John's Island, South Carolina," MS, February, 1972, 20 pp.

Patten, Nathan van, "The Vocabulary of the American Negro as Set Forth in Contemporary Literature," American Speech, 7.1 (October 1931), pp. 24-31.

Pfaff, Carol, "Historical and Structural Aspects of Sociolinguistic Variation: The Copula in Black English," Southwest Regional Laboratory, Technical Report, 37, August 1971.

Puckett, Newbell Niles, Folk Beliefs of the Southern Negro, University of North Carolina Press, 1926, reprinted Montclair, New Jersey: Patterson Smith, 1968, pp. 644.

Read, Allen Walker, "The Speech of Negroes in Colonial America," Journal of Negro History, 24 (1939) pp. 247-58).

Reinecke, John E., "Trade jargons and Creole dialects as marginal languages," Social Forces, 17 (1938), pp. 107-118. In Dell Hymes, ed., Language in in Culture and Society, 1964, pp. 534-546.

Scarborough, W.S., "Notes on the function of Modern Languages in Africa," Proceedings of the American Philological Association, 26 (July 1896), xlvi-xlviii.

Seidelman, Morton, "Survivals in Negro Vocabulary," American Speech, 12.3 (October 1937), pp. 231-232.

Smith, Reed, "Gullah," Bulletin of the University of South Carolina, 190, (1926), pp. 15-21.

Spencer, John, The English Language in West Africa, London: Longman, 1971.

Stewart, William, "Historical and structural bases for the recognition of Negro dialect,: Georgetown Monograph, 22 (1969), ed. by James E. Alatis.

Stewart, William A., "Continuity and Change in American Negro Dialects," "Sociolinguistic Factors in the History of American Negro Dialects," (see Section I).

Stoddard, Albert H., "Animal Tales Told in the Gullah Dialect," Folklore of the United States, ed. by Duncan Emrich, Library of Congress, Folklore Collections, Music Division AAFS L44 (recordings) 3 Volumes.

Taylor, Orlando L., "Historical Development of Black English and Implications for American Education," Paper presented at Institute on Speech and Language of the Rural and Urban Poor, Ohio University, July 1969.

Turner, Lorenzo Dow, Africanisms in the Gullah Dialect, University of Chicago Press, 1949, Reprinted Arno Press and the New York Times, 1969, 317 pp., Review by H.P. Blok, Lingua 8 (1959), pp. 306-321. Review by Robert Anderson Hall, Jr., "The African Substratum in Negro English," American Speech, 25 (1950), pp. 51-54. Review by Raven McDavid Language 26 (1950), pp. 323-330. Review by J. B. McMillan, Alabama Review, 3 (April 1950), pp. 148-150. Review by Morris Swadesh, Word, 7 (April 1951) pp. 82-84. Review by G. P. Wilson, Quarterly Journal of Speech, 36, (April 1950), pp. 261-262.

Turner, Lorenzo Dow, Trans. and ed., An Anthology of Krio Folklore and Literature: With Notes and Interlinear Translation in English, 1963, Roosevelt University, OE-HEW, 539 pp.

_____, Krio Texts: With grammatical notes and translations in English, Roosevelt University, Mimeo, 115 pp.

_____, "Linguistic Research and African Survivals," American Council of Learned Society, Bulletin 32 (Sept. 1941), pp. 68-69.

_____, "Problems confronting the investigator of Gullah, Publications of American Dialect Society, 9 (1947), pp. 74-84, Reprinted in Wolfram and Clarke.

_____, "Notes on the Sounds and Vocabulary of Gullah," Publication of the American Dialect Society, 3 (May 1945), pp. 13-28.

Walser, Richard, "Negro dialect in Eighteenth-Century American Drama," American Speech, 30, (1955) pp. 269-276.

Whitten, Norman E., Jr. and John Szwed, "Negroes in the New World: Anthropoligists Look at Afro-Americans," Trans-Action (July 1968) pp. 49-75.

## VI. Education

See also Tesol


Aarons, Alfred C., Barbara Y. Gordon, and William Stewart, eds., Linguistic-Cultural Differences and American Education, Special Anthology Issue, Florida Foreign Language Reporter, 7.1 (Spring-Summer 1969), 175 pp.

Allen, Virginia F., "Teaching Standard English as a Second Dialect," Columbia University, Teachers College Record, 68.5 (February 1967), pp. 355-370.

Bailey, Berly Loftman, "Some Aspects of the Impact of Linguistics on Language Teaching in Disadvantaged Communities," Elementary English 45 (1968) pp. 570-577.

Baratz, Joan C., "A Bi-Dialectal Task for Determining Language Proficiency in Economically Disadvantaged Negro Children," Child Development, 4ø.3 (September 1969), pp. 889-901.

_____, "Language and Cognitive Assessment of Negro Children: Assumption and Research Needs," Journal of the American Speech and Hearing Association, 11 (March 1969), pp. 87-91.

_____, "Language in the Economically Disadvantaged Child: A Perspective," Journal of the American Speech and Hearing Association, 10 (April 1968), pp. 143-145.

_____, "Should Black Children Learn White Dialect?" Journal of the American Speech and Hearing Association, 12.9 (September 1970), pp. 415-417.

Baratz, Joan C., and Roger W. Shuy, Teaching Black Children to Read, Center for Applied Linguistics, 1969, 219 pp. Review by Joey L. Dillard, College English, 31.7 (April 1970), pp. 733-736.

Bey, Krista M., "A Selected Bibliography on Black Dialects for Elementary and Secondary School Teachers," Washington, D.C.; Center for Applied Linguistics, 1971, 11 pp. mimeo.

Dillard, Joe L., "The English Teacher and the Language of the Newly Integrated Student," Columbia University, Teachers College Record, 69.2 (November 1967).

Fasold, Ralph W. and Roger W. Shuy, eds., Teaching Standard English in the Inner City, Center for Applied Linguistics, 1970, 141 pp.

Gunderson, Doris V., ed., Language and Reading: An Interdisciplinary Approach, Washington, D.C., Center for Applied Linguistics, 1970, 278 pp.

Hernandez, Luis F., and Kenneth R. Johnson, "Teaching Standard Oral English to Mexican-American and Negro Students for Better Vocational Opportunities," Journal of Secondary Education, 42.4 (April 1967), pp. 151-155.

Horn, Thomas D., ed., Reading for the Disadvantaged: Problems of Linguistically Different Learners, (International Reading Association) New York: Harcourt, Brace and World, 1970, 267 pp.

Houston, Susan H., "A Reexamination of some assumptions about the language of the disadvantaged child," Child Development, 41.4 (December 1970), pp. 947-963.

Johnson, Kenneth R., Teaching Culturally Disadvantaged Pupils, "Improving Language Skills of Culturally Disadvantaged Pupils," Unit VII, Chicago: Science Research Associates, April 1967.

_____, "Teacher's Attitude Toward the Non-Standard Negro Dialect--Let's Change It," Elementary English, 48.2 (February 1971) pp. 176-184.

_____, "When Should Standard English Be Taught to Speakers of Non-Standard Negro Dialect?" Language Learning, 20.1 (June 1970) pp. 19-30.

Kohl, Herbert, Thirty-Six Children, New York: A Signet Book, Times Mirror, 1967, 224 pp.

Labov, William, The Study of Nonstandard English, National Council of Teachers of English, 1970.

Lin, San-su C., Pattern Practice in the Teaching of Standard English to Students with a Non-Standard Dialect, New York: Columbia University, Bureau of Publications, 1965, 220 pp.

Loflin, Marvin D., "A Teaching Problem in Nonstandard Negro English," English Journal, 56 (December 1967) pp. 1312-1314.

Melmed, Paul Jay, Black English Phonology: The Question of Reading Interference, University of California Berkeley, Language-Behavior Laboratory, No. 1, 1971.

Rosenthal, Robert and Lenora Jacobson, Pygmalion in the Classroom: Teacher Expectation and Pupil's Intellectual Development, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1968, 240 pp.

Schotta, Sarita G., "Toward Standard English through Writing: An Experiment in Prince Edward County, Virginia" TESOL Quarterly, 4.3 (September 1970) pp. 261-276.

Seymour, Dorothy Z., "Black English," Intellectual Digest (February 1972) pp. 78-80

Shuy, Roger W., ed., Social Dialects and Language Learning, Champaign, Illinois: National Council of Teachers of English, 1964, 157 pp.

Smith, Arthur L., Language, Communication and Rhetoric in Black America, New York: Harper and Row, 1972.

Stewart, William A., "Current Issues in the Use of Negro Dialect in Beginning Reading Texts," The Florida Foreign Language Reporter (Spring-Fall 1970).

_____, "Nonstandard Speech Patterns, Baltimore Bulletin of Education, 43.2-4 (1966-1967) pp. 52-65.

Taylor, Orlando L., "Historical Development of Black English and Implications for American Education," Paper presented at Institute on Speech and Language of the Rural and Urban Poor, Ohio University, uly, 1969.

Troike, Rudolph, and Roger Abrahams, eds., "Black English" Language, Culture and Education, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, 1972.

VII. Curriculum

Anon, "Materials to Teach Oral Standard English," Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics, 1971, 11 pp., Mimeo.

_____, Psycholinguistics Oral Language Program: A Bi-dialectal Approach: Experimental Edition, and Teacher's Manual, with 8 accompanying readers, Chicago Public Schools, 1968-1969.

_____, Standard Oral English: Instructional Guide C for Tenth Grade, Seventh Grade, Publication No. ESEA 3-4, 1967, Los Angeles City Schools.

Feigenbaum, Irwin, English Now: A Self-Correcting Workbook with "Write and See," New York: New Century, 1970.

Hawes, Bess Lomax, and Robert Eberlein, "Pizza Pizza Daddy-O," A 16mm film about Afro-American children's singing games, University of California Extension Media Center No. 7695, 1969.

Kohl, Herbert R., Teaching the "Unteachable": The Story of an Experiment in Children's Writing, New York Review Book, 1967, 64 pp.